

Taber Free Press

VOL. 11, NO. 29

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1908

\$1.50 YEARLY

Drs. Lang & Leech

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ACCOUCHEURS
Consultations: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8
W. H. LANG, M.D. West second st. north.
W. LEECH, M.D. 2nd door E Union hotel
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

R. P. Wallace, B.C.L.

Barriater, Solicitor, Notary Public
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships
Bank - Loans and Insurance

Dr. William Norwood

DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago College of
Dental Surgery
OFFICE: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

3oric Lodge, No. 31

A. F. & A. M. G. R. A.
Meets Tuesday
noon in the Masonic
Hall, Main Street
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.
J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
A. P. VEALE, Sec'y.

TABER LODGE

Meets every Thursday Evening in
Douglas Block, Main St., at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
H. P. MUNRO, N.G.
T. BULLOCK, R.S.

W. BRUSH CRUBE

Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
Receives Tractate Engine.
REAL ESTATE

McLellan & McIntyre

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS
Practical Horseshoers
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Shop Opposite Reliance Trading Co

TABER FLOUR & FEED STORE

TRU LETHBRIDGE NEW MILL
UNION MADE FLOUR

South Side of Track, opp. Depot
Public Scales in connection

BERT SUTTON

PROPRIETOR

SHIELLS

FROSTBURY, ARCTIC CIRCLE

The beginning of an exceptionally
long term of terribly severe weather
just left here and will arrive in your
district about Dec. 1st. Would
earnestly advise all residents of
Taber to get busy at once and have
a furnace installed in their homes,
and so be prepared for his howling,
bar-curling, blinding avalanche of
severity which is now hurrying to
wards them.

Yours truly,
W. INTER.

SHIELLS ELL TOVE and Furnaces

Want Creameries

DETAILED STATEMENT AS TO MANNER OF ORGANIZATION

Government Will Give Assistance When More Than 400 Head in a Herd Are Guaranteed

The provincial department of agriculture, through Dairy Commissioner Marker, is inaugurating a campaign in favor of more creameries by the following circular which is being sent through the province:—

There are two classes of creameries operated in this province, namely, the so-called private creameries and the co-operative creameries.

The former are established and operated by private enterprise, the owner or manufacturer making and marketing the butter from the cream supplied by the farmers in the district a certain fixed charge, usually four cents per pound. In some cases he buys the cream outright at a stated price for the butter each month.

The co-operative creameries are organized by a number of farmers forming themselves into an incorporated association under the provisions of "The Dairy-men's Act, 1907." Each cream supplier becomes a shareholder and assumes a certain amount of the financial responsibility of the association. Nearly all the creameries in the province working on this basis are operated by the provincial department of agriculture and are known as government creameries.

For the guidance of those who may not now be in possession of this information it is the purpose of this article to outline briefly in the following the basis upon which the co-operative creameries are organized and operated.

CREAM SUPPLY.

At the outset a creamery should have a creamery supply assured from not less than 400 cows and be within easy hauling distance for a term of years. If more can be secured so much the better.

So far as available information goes, taking the average of over 1,000 dairy herds in Alberta of which records for the season of 1906 are at hand, the butter production per cow is about 100lbs. for the six summer months. Taking this figure as a basis the creamery butter output from 400 cows should be in the neighborhood of 40,000lbs., a quantity which should keep the factory cost within the four cent per pound mark.

A creamery—co-operative or otherwise—is a successful business venture in proportion to the amount of good butter it turns out, other conditions being equal. For that reason it is very essential that a large and regular supply of good cream should be assured from the start.

It may be stated here that, owing to somewhat sparse settlement, small dairy herds and long distances for hauling, it is not practicable to handle milk at the creameries in this province, the transportation charges would be too high. Hence cream is hauled exclusively and delivered at the creameries twice or three times per week, according to circumstances. In order to ascertain the available cream supply for a creamery in any district it would be advisable to appoint a committee of four or more to thoroughly canvass the surrounding territory which would become tributary, securing promises of both cream supply and stock subscriptions. For the sake of convenience and dispatch the territory to be covered should be so divided among the members of the committee as to avoid overlapping

and yet admit of the whole ground being covered.

THE CANVASSING COMMITTEE

The members of the canvassing committee should inform themselves as to the provisions of the Dairy-men's Act. It should be pointed out that no one should be expected to sign who is not prepared to carry out his agreement to supply cream or to become a stockholder. A creamery, like other institutions, needs material as well as moral support.

A creamery cannot be built without the necessary funds being provided therefore and it cannot be operated profitably unless it receives a liberal and regular cream supply throughout each season's operation.

Section 18 of the act defines the penalty for non-fulfillment of contract to supply cream and the liability of the stockholders is defined in sec. 16. The canvassing committee should be very careful to make no statements which may lead to misunderstanding or create a wrong impression in the minds of those who are asked to sign their lists, and it should be distinctly stated that the subscription becomes effective only in the event of the organization being formed, in which case the stock subscribers are the masters of the situation and vote according to the amount of stock held by each, whether it be in the election of officers and directors or in the framing and passing of the by-laws.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

All the operating expenses of the creamery have to be paid out of the proceeds from the sale of its products, the butter and the buttermilk, and they include (a) the cost of manufacturing the butter, (b) the delivery of the cream at the creamery and (c) the local cost of administration. These items are set out in detail below and give a fairly concise view of the situation.

- (a) The manufacturing cost.
 1. Labor (wages, etc., of the butter-maker and help).
 2. Fuel for power and heating.
 3. Ice for cold storage and cooling purposes.
 4. Repairs and renewals of the creamery equipment.
 5. Supplies, packages, salt, color, cleaning utensils, etc.

The Difference

He stood beside the altar,
And his face was grave and sad;
She stood beside the altar
With a smile both sweet and glad.
But why this awful difference
Between the man and maid?
Her clothes were made to order,
While his were ready-made.

NO NEED OF THE DIFFERENCE
WITH YOU
When We Make To Order
FROM \$16.50 UP

A. Potter & Co

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters
TO MEN WHO KNOW

6. Insurance on butter while in creamery.

7. Cartage of butter to railway station.

8. Cold storage charge at Calgary. The factory cost per pound of butter varies according to the butter output, but it should not exceed four cents per pound in creameries turning out 40,000lbs. or more in the season.

(b) CREAM DELIVERY.

The cost of collecting and delivering the cream at the government creameries, when done by regularly employed haulers, varied last season from 1½ cents to 7½ cents per pound of butter, according to the quality of cream collected.

This charge should not, however, exceed two cents per pound, and if it can be done at a lower rate so much the better for the farmers who supply the cream, as their net returns will be correspondingly increased.

Speaking of the cost of having cream collected and delivered at the creamery the same day, the distance a cream gatherer would have to travel to pick up a sufficient quantity of cream to make a reasonable day's wages for himself and team at a fair charge per pound of butter contained in this cream, say one to two cents. If he cannot make fair wages he will not continue in that line of work. If on the other hand, in order that he may make fair wages a greater proportion of the value of the butter has to be expended for his services, it simply means that the farmers have to take a lower rate as their share, and they are not likely to submit to this with good grace.

(c) COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

This includes such items as—

1. Salaries of local officers and office expenses.
2. Interest on capital invested in creamery and plant.
3. Taxes on the property of the association.
4. Insurance on building and plant.
5. Provision for sinking fund.

All these expenses, as stated above, become a charge on the butter and would amount to about 1½ cents per pound on an output of 40,000lbs. in the season, again showing the necessity for a large volume of business to reduce the pro rata expense.

When the charges outlined under A, B and C have been satisfied, the remainder of the selling price of the butter is distributed among the cream suppliers in proportion to the quantity of butter manufactured for each, unless a special loan fund assessment be made as well, in which case that too is charged against the selling price, though paid-up stock is issued therefor to each patron.

SELLING PRICE.

The selling price of creamery butter fluctuates with the marketing conditions, supply and demand, and the time of year. It may be added that the average selling prices of the butter made in government creameries during 1907, 1906 and 1905, summer season were 36.16c., 21.22c. and 21.43c. per pound respectively at the creameries.

These figures and those given in the foregoing will give a fair idea of the net price realized by the patrons after deducting all operating expenses.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION.

1. A loan of \$1,000 not exceeding \$1,500 may be made to a creamery.

School Books

SCRIBBLERS AND EXERCISE BOOKS,
PENCILS, PENS AND GEOMETRY SUPPLIES,
SLATES, SCHOOL BAGS, Etc., Etc.

School Supplies

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

BRICK STORE HUGH STREET

Eastern Townships Bank.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000 RESERVE, \$1,800,000
57 branches and agencies in Canada. 48 years in operation
General Banking Business Conducted
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Drafts Sold in all parts of the World
Money orders payable in any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) United States, England, Scotland, at following rates
\$5 and under, 03 \$10 to \$30, 10c
\$5 to \$10, 06 \$30 to \$50, 15c
Impossible to lose your money in, transmitting it by this method.
Taber Branch, C. E. Moe, Manager

The Pioneer Merchants

MEN'S FELT HATS

BLACKS and BROWNS

IN ALL THE DIFFERENT SHAPES AT FOLLOWING PRICES

REGULAR	\$1.00	SPECIAL	75c.
"	\$1.75	"	\$1.25
"	\$2.00	"	\$1.50
"	\$2.50	"	\$2.00
"	\$3.50	"	\$2.75

COME EARLY BEFORE YOUR SIZE IS PICKED OUT!!

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

E. N. Harding Co. BINDERS WAGGONS TWINE

Harness, saddles, whips, robes, blankets and everything for your horse. Special attention given to orders of all kinds
SEE OUR STOCK OF
LAP ROBES & SUMMER DUSTERS
JUST ARRIVED

E. C. JONES

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-Writer, Estimates free

Agent for the famous Best Vapor Gas Light Co.

Builders and Contractors

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and contractors are prepared to furnish plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds and sizes. Address them at the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman

JUSTING THE NEW TAILORED

THE smartness of the new tailored waists depends entirely upon their proper adjustment.

No matter how well cut the lines, how broad the shoulder effect, how carefully the pleats are laid, how the colors harmonize with the skirt worn, all will count for naught unless the waist is put on properly.

To put on the smart waist of the moment properly requires not only the right kind of tape, but the right kind of pins and an infinite amount of patience as well.

But a waist of this type properly adjusted in the morning, stays anchored so until night, and well repays one for the effort required in the smart and neat time it gives to one's appearance.

To begin with, a linen tape of firm weave and about an inch wide should be drawn snugly around the waist and well pushed down in the back.

The fulness in the back and front of the waist should then be arranged, and the pinning of the waist to the corset commenced.

Safety pins should not be used. They are cumbersome, easily bent and leave unsightly little lumps all around the waist line.

Instead, use the black or white headed belt pins sold in 5-cent papers.

After the fulness is properly arranged place one of these pins directly in the middle of the back, pinning the end of the waist as closely as possible to the end of the corset line, yet not so firmly as to interfere with the arm or shoulder movements.

Pins should then be placed on each side of the back near the under-arm seam, using careful not to pull the waist down so closely as to interfere with the free movement of the arms.

Pins should also be placed in each side of the front of the shirtwaist holding the fulness in the proper place, and a pin pointing toward the waist at the point where the tape is knotted.

The tape ends must be pinned down neatly so as to prevent their rolling about the front of the skirt and forming wrinkles.

The skirt should then be put on and pinned down to the shirtwaist in front and the belt and buckle carefully adjusted.

When putting on these tailored waists do not be afraid to use plenty of pins. It is upon their liberal use that the successful adjustment of the waist depends.

A young lady who was recently complimented upon the neat trim appearance of her shirtwaist openly confessed that she had used seventeen pins and fifteen minutes of time to secure the result she had obtained.

Pins, patience and perseverance are what is most needed if one would appear smartly dressed in the new tailored waists.



Correctly Adjusted Waist

Arranging Tape Correctly



Belt Ready for Duckie



Finishing Down the Tape Ends

Troubles of Gas Cooking

FOR the woman whose troubles arise from the odor of the gas while preparing meals the remedy lies in having a small pipe between the range and the chimney to carry off the gases.

A large bowl of water placed near will also help prevent the odor.

The smell of gas when a rubber tube is used, no leak being apparent, is usually caused by the tube itself having become saturated with gas.

New tubing is the only remedy.

The lighting of a burner is very simple if understood. Turn on the gas for six seconds before applying the match. This permits the air to escape from the pipe and makes the burner show a clear blue flame from the first. If a white flame appears on the first lighting, turn off the gas immediately and try again. The dull roaring sound means the gas flame has leaped back inside the supply pipe.

When having a gas range put in be sure to see that the supply pipe is large enough to allow sufficient gas to enable all the burners to be used at one time. This is very necessary. It is annoying to discover that you can't boil two kettles when the oven is in use. Be sure that the bellows is large and commodious, and that there is plenty of room for the bellows and frying. It is poor economy to use a gas range that is too small. On the other hand, don't have it too large.

Uses for an Old Sheet

THERE are a number of ways in which every scrap of an old sheet may be utilized if one will give the subject thought.

First, there are very few housekeepers ignorant of the fact that if the sides are sewn together and the sheet cut through the center it will be given a new lease of life.

Twisted sheets, by reason of their softness, combined with their substantial weave, make excellent polishing cloths as well as cloths for the floor and dishes, strong dusters, and, folded, good undercovers for ironing boards, supporting a blanket is not available for the purpose.

Old cotton sheets make very good

bags for inclosing gowns and coats in the wardrobe, one large sheet being sufficient for two wardrobes. An old sheet will cut up into several strips for use on the pillows over the ticking.

A sheet that is much worn and considered practically useless may be torn into strips about fourteen inches wide, and then sewn around the edges of the mattress and comfortable to protect them from soil.

Another plan is to take the best parts for making sheets for cots and cribs, where there are children, reserving the very thin portions that have been cut away for use as soft dusters, or as a lining where only a reinforcement is all that is necessary.

prolonging the life of a half-worn garment for which an old lining is even better than a new.

Constant handling of the mattress and comfortable is apt to soil them around the edges, which can readily be proved by the grime which collects on these strips.

A large apron entire for covering the skirt to be used for bed-making can be made from half a discarded sheet. Muslin bought for this purpose would be rather expensive, yet the old material will answer equally well.

Very soft old sheets may be cut in pieces, well ironed and devoted to baby's wear, while small soft bits may be given children for schoolroom use.

Wider pieces should be saved for rolling up starched collars or small articles when washing to be ironed.

In the sickroom there is no end to the possibilities of an old sheet. One-half laid across the bed under patient will very often save washing a large sheet. Small pieces may be substituted for a handkerchief and then buried. Small scraps will be helpful in wiping spots that might stain or for rubbing out moderate stains. In infectious cases an old sheet may be dipped in a disinfectant and hung outside the door of a sickroom.

On sweeping days there is a need for old sheets for covering the furniture. Smaller pieces may be slipped over the lamp shades, or they may be cut down in glass and fine dusters, but as linen is small pieces a need for white dusters, together in book fashion, form outer covers for the unadorned settee case.

Smaller squares can be given little fingers to practice plain and fancy sewing.

Tray cloths and serving cloths of linen are dainty, and simple hemming and edging with narrow tuck lace are within the skill of any person who knows how to piece a needle and thread. Together they convert these remnants into dainty tablecloths and original creations that will not in the slightest suggest their relation to an old sheet.

Dishes for Casserole and Dainties



In Glazed Ware

ATTRACTIVE in their variety of form and colorings are the new casserole dishes.

They are shown worked out in quaint shapes in glazed ware, in the Mexican pottery and in enamel.

Many of them are reproductions of the high-priced German utensils of this sort so universally used abroad.

All are acid proof lines and it is claimed they will not crack or scale off, and will retain nothing to taint or discolor the food.

Delicacies cooked in these dainty little dishes retain all their juices and flavors and do not easily scorch or burn.

For sending these tempting little dishes to the table are holders of filigree silver or copper, still further enhancing their attractiveness.

Quaint birds, animals, flowers and leaves, colored in natural tones, are frequently used in the handpieces.

Altogether they are most attractive table accessories, and would make delightful holiday gifts for the home woman.



Quaint Mexican Pottery



Dainty White Enamel



Two Attractive Novelties

For All Cassin Dishes

Business Girl's "It's"

IMUST not forget that all business is a bit brutal and that I did not go into business to be helped or lifted gently over the hard, rough places.

I am paid to make rough places smooth for my employer. If I want help and sympathy, I should go to a home for the infirm, if they'll take me in.

One is not engaged because she may happen to need money, but because her employer needs her service.

If I am competent to do the work, it is not necessary for me to ask influential friends to secure an opening for me.

It is much better to start out in a small way and gradually rise than begin at something better when only half-trained and badly equipped.

Mice and Bird Seed

THIS is not generally known that mice are very fond of the rape, millet and hemp that partly compose the usual canary and other bird seeds.

Unless the seed is kept in a tin box, well sealed against the small invaders, they will find and devour, or at least utterly spoil, your store.

Yours still, if they are attracted to the neighborhood of the bird cage, they will even climb upon it and endeavor to steal from the seed cup, itself.

Many birds are frightened to death by this, and their owners have never known why they were found dead the next morning.

When Buying Gloves

WHEN buying gloves, the best plan is to test the kid by stretching it. Take the side seams between the thumbs and fingers and pull.

If the kid is soft and pliable, the pores small, even and not especially noticeable and the glove immediately takes on its original shape, it gives evidence of not only being elastic, and, therefore full of new life, but of being of a fairly good quality.

The heavy walking gloves can be tried in the same way, but a sure test as any is in smelling them, and if there is rather a fragrant odor, like that of Russian leather, they, too, should be all right.

The stitching in the seams should be carefully examined to see that it is perfect and that there are none sewed so close the skin that they will tear out.

If well made they should have a sure-grip between each of the fingers.

The
Taber Furniture Co.
Complete House Furnishers
FOR
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, TRUNKS & SUIT-CASES, WALL PAPERS & MOUNTINGS.

NOTICE

ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS

As already publicly announced, odd numbered sections remaining vacant and undivided will become available for homestead entry on the coming into force of the Dominion Lands Act on the 1st September next.

As the records of only the even numbered sections have hitherto been kept in the books of the various land agencies in the Western Provinces, and the time having been very limited since the passing of the Act within which to transfer the records of all odd numbered sections from the local office at Ottawa to the local offices, it is possible that the transfer of records in some cases may not have been completed by the 1st September. In any case where the record of any quarter section has not been transferred application will be accepted, but will have to be forwarded to land office to be dealt with.

As it has been found impossible as yet to furnish sub-agents with copies of the records of odd numbered sections and in view of the large and able demand for entries, all applicants for entry into odd numbered sections are strongly advised to make their applications in person at the office of the Dominion Lands Agent and not through a Sub Agent. Applications for even numbered sections may be dealt with through a Sub Agent as before.

J. W. GREENWALD,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.



PUBLIC NOTICE

The Supreme Court of Alberta

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, both en banc and for the trial of causes, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places:

Place. Dates.
EDMONTON. —October 6th, 1908, and March 2nd, 1909.
CALGARY. —December 1st, 1908, and June 1st, 1909.

FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
EDMONTON. —November 3rd, 1908, February 2nd and May 6th, 1909.
WETASKIWIN. —November 17th, 1908, and April 13th, 1909.
RED DEER. —October 27th, 1908, and April 13th, 1909.
CALGARY. —November 3rd, 1908, February 2nd and May 6th, 1909.
MEDICINE HAT. —October 27th, 1908, and April 13th, 1909.
LETHBRIDGE. —October 27th, 1908, and April 13th, 1909.
MACLEOD. —November 10th, 1908, and April 13th, 1909.

DATES AT EDMONTON THIS 27th day of August, A.D. 1908.

S. B. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney General.



NOTICE

To Steam Engineers

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Examination will be held by the Dominion, a full appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers, at the Province of Alberta, at:

High River, Sept. 7, at Aurora Sample Rooms; Camberlain, Sept. 8, at Aurora Sample Rooms; Marked, Sept. 11, at Town Hall; Lethbridge, Sept. 14-15, at A. & S. Reading Room; Raymond, Sept. 17, in Town Hall; Cardston, Sept. 19th, in A. & S. Sample Rooms; at 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving an examination and appointment as a certificate of qualification for Certificate under the provisions of the Steam Boiler Act, 1906.

Application for examination should be made to the above-named Inspector at or before:

JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy Minister.
Edmonton, Alta. 28-3

Alberta Fair Dates

Leduc, Sept. 15.
Olds, Sept. 15-16.
Raymond, Sept. 15-16.
Didsbury, Sept. 17.
Magrath, Sept. 17-18.
Irvine, Sept. 22.
Medicine Hat, Sept. 22-23-24.
Cardston, Sept. 24-25.
High River, Sept. 28-29.
Pincher Creek, Sept. 30.
St. Albert, Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Stettler, Oct. 1-2.
Nanton, Oct. 1-2.
Vegreville, Oct. 6-7.
Vermillion, Oct. 6-7.
Lacombe, Oct. 6-7.
Edmonton, Oct. 6-7-8.
Ponoka, Oct. 7-8.
Innisfail, Oct. 8-9.
Innisfree, Oct. 8-9.
Viking, Oct. 13-14.
Manville, Oct. 14.
Prids, Oct. 16.

"This suspense will kill me," observed the horse thief just before he was strung up.

SHERIFF'S SALE
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA: To Wit:
By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the Sheriff Court at Lethbridge on the 24th of 1908, in favor of the Plaintiff, and against the Defendant, and in obedience to the Court and the Sheriff of George Mahood, Sheriff, I have seized and taken into execution the following Goods and Chattels, namely:

1 Lot of Drags.
1 Lot of Stationery.
1 Lot of Fancy Goods.

which I shall expose for sale on Thursday next, 27th day of September, at Taber, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

M. YOUNG, Sheriff.
HALDON MCKAY, Bailiff.

TABER LANDS FOR SALE

Known as the C.Y. Ranch Lands

I will sell any of the following quarter or half-sections as stated below for the price of \$12.50 per acre: \$4.50 an acre cash, \$1.50 per acre say January, 1909, and \$1.00 per acre each year thereafter until paid for, with interest at 6% per annum.

Section	Town	Range	West
West 1	19	11	17
West 2	20	11	17
North East 1	19	11	17
North East 2	20	11	17
South East 1	20	11	17
South East 2	21	11	17
North West 1	21	11	17
North West 2	21	11	17
South West 1	21	11	17
South West 2	21	11	17
South East 1	19	11	17
South East 2	20	11	17
North West 1	16	11	17
North West 2	18	11	17
North East 1	16	11	17
North East 2	16	11	17
West 1	20	11	17
East 1	30	11	17
South East 1	7	11	17
South East 2	7	11	17
North East 1	5	11	17
North East 2	22	11	17
South West 1	22	11	17
North West 1	7	11	17
North West 2	7	11	17
North 1	10	11	17

J. J. WHITE,
38, Northumberland Street,
GUELPH, ONT.

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application
Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance
W. A. M. Bellwood, editor and manager

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1908

Notes and Comments

Every day sees an increase in the number of orders for coal and all the mines are getting busy shipping.

Calgary Herald. — Alberta needs branch lines of railway—not ten years from now, but NOW. It is up to the legislature to see that it gets them.

The bountiful crops this season have made everybody anxious to secure land. There never was such a rush for land in Southern Alberta as at present.

The farmer is the greatest wealth-producer in the world. When the farmer is prosperous every other industry prospers and the wheels of trade go rolling along undisturbed. Where is this more noticeable than in the West?

It is not expected that the date of the Dominion general elections will be announced for at least three weeks. The preparation of the voters' lists is proceeding rapidly and everything will be in readiness in time for voting any time subsequent to Oct. 20th. The general impression is that the elections will be held during the first week in November.

Toronto News. — "Now there is Taber, Alberta, a tidy town four years old. It has a double layer of prosperity. Half the population grow good wheat on the surface and the other half dig out good coal in eleven mines one hundred feet below. There was not room for these resources side by side, so Providence put them in layers. Show us other mining regions outside the Canadian West that are as well off."

We have been requested to state that both barber shops will close at noon on Monday, Labor Day.

American Swindlers Find Many Victims

Gold Brick Game Fleeces the Unsophisticated of Considerable Money

American swindlers, who have evidently realized that even the most credulous "hayseed" in their own country refuses to be caught by the glitter of the gold brick, have invaded London and are reaping a plentiful harvest there. So active indeed have these dealers been that Spottland Yard has itself unable to cope with them and has asked the London press to co-operate with it and warn the unsophisticated Londoner from buying the glittering "bullion."

A notice printed in the daily papers there reads: "A fraud known as the gold brick swindle fleeces hundreds of ready victims in this country in spite of the warnings which have been issued by the police."

The men engaged in this trade are mostly American swindlers and their scheme seldom varies. It usually begins with a letter addressed to some person of means and lately deceased so that the letter may fall in the hands of the executors, expressing thanks for past kindnesses and stating that the writer has made a valuable discovery of gold and desires to share his good fortune with his benefactors.

This leads to a correspondence between the swindlers and the relatives or executors of the deceased, and ultimately leads to the despatch of a messenger, usually to America, to receive the bullion fund.

When this stage is reached a demand for money is on some pretext or other usually sprung upon the victim, who in the end is generally fleeced of a very considerable amount by the production of what appear to be bars or bricks of solid gold.

By the Way

Miss Broadway: "They say he married her because of her figure." Mr. Madison: "Well, that was quite natural." Miss Broadway: "Oh, no. Indeed, it wasn't."

Maud: "What in the world did you do with yourself at that lonesome beach?" Ethel: "Sat on the sand and watched the eddies." Maud: "Eddies? I thought you told me there weren't any men down there."

THE PURPOSE OF LIFE

To do competent work to labor honestly according to the ability given them; for that and for no other purpose was each one of us sent into this world; and woe is to every man who, by friend or by foe, is prevented from fulfilling this end of his being. That is the "unhappy" lot: lot equally unhappy cannot otherwise be provided for man. Whatsoever prohibits or prevents a man from this sacred appointment to labor while he lives on earth—that, I say, is the man's deadliest enemy; and all men are called upon to do what is in their power of opportunity towards delivering him from that.

ANGER

The maxim which Pericles of Corinth, one of the seven sages of Greece, left as a memorial of his knowledge and benevolence, was—"Be-master of your anger." He considered anger as the great disturber of human life, the chief enemy both of public happiness and private tranquility and thought. He could not lay on posterity a stronger obligation to reverence his salutary caution against this outrageous passion. Pride is undoubtedly the origin of anger; but pride, like every other passion, if it once breaks loose from its own reason, counteracts its own purpose. A passionate man, upon the review of his day, will have very few gratifications to offer to his pride when he has considered how his outrages were caused, why they were borne and in what way they are likely to end at last.—Dr. JOHNSON.

C.P.R. Blocked East of Winnipeg

Fifteen Passenger Trains Held Up at Way Stations

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1.—Fifteen passenger trains, besides all freight and stock trains, on the line of the C.P.R. between Winnipeg and Port William are held up at way stations and side-tracks between those two points as a result of a cloud-burst, which flooded the main line between Horner and Ignace on Sunday morning. It is stated by railwaymen to be one of the worst disasters of this kind that has happened in Western Canada. A not a train has reached Winnipeg from the East since Saturday morning, and it is estimated that from eight to ten thousand people are being kept waiting at points along the line. In addition to this eastern mails in transit to points through the West are all held back for from fifty to sixty hours as mail going east and all express matter likewise has been delayed for the period. Earl Grey and party are on one of the late trains.

Coleman Miner Changes Hands

The Coleman Miner changed hands last week, passing from the ownership of Y. S. Shepard of Lethbridge to a stock company organized for the purpose of taking it over. The company is known as The Foothills Job Printing & News Co., Ltd. The officers are A. C. Kemmis, Pincher Creek, president; James Dougall, Blairmore, secretary-treasurer; and H. E. Lyon, Blairmore, managing director. Other prominent Conservatives are among the stockholders. Under the new management the paper will be "staunchly independent in politics, but it may be said in advance that it will support John Heron for reelection and as well all other candidates for office who run as Conservatives. That much may be taken for granted from the fact that all the owners are Conservatives and most of them of the ultra-partisan kind, who, of course, have not embarked in the newspaper business in this district for the profit they expect to realize from the venture.—The Frank Paper.

How G.T.P. WILL Handle Big Crop

Inquiry at the offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific the other day, says the Winnipeg Telegram, regarding the arrangements for handling the crop along its lines, elicited the assurance that all the rolling stock available will be mustered for the purpose, and so far the prospects are very favorable for securing a sufficient supply of cars to move the grain as it offers at G.T.P. points west of Winnipeg. Assistant Traffic Manager Dalrymple is west with the touring editorial association, but is expected in the city early next week.

Child Born on Train

Mrs. Matheson, a lady on route to Gilbert Plains, gave birth to a child on the C.N.R. train just before it arrived at the station. The event caused considerable excitement among the passengers, who showed their interest by taking up a collection for the little westerner's benefit. Over \$16 was quickly collected. Dr. Cowan was summoned to attend the mother when the train pulled in and she was moved to the hospital. Mother and child are both doing well. Mrs. Matheson had four other children with her and these are being looked after by the officials.

WANT CREAMERIES

(Continued from Page 1)

association consisting of five or more shareholders duly incorporated and registered under the provisions of "The Dairyman's Act, 1907," towards the equipment of a creamery. Interest on such loan at the rate of 8% per annum is charged by the government until the loan is repaid.

Before the loan is made, however, it must be made to appear that not less than \$3,000 has been subscribed towards the stock of the association, preferably by the prospective suppliers of cream, and evidence of such subscription is required to be filed together with such other information as the act calls for. This done by a statutory declaration filed with the provincial secretary.

DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS.

2. (1) The creamery association must provide suitable buildings, premises, drainage and a sufficient water supply.

(2) The buildings must be erected and equipped according to plans and specifications approved by the department of agriculture.

(3) Supply of cream from at least 400 cows must be guaranteed by the association for a period of not less than five months, during each of at least three years.

(4) The creamery must be located on a site and at a place approved by the department of agriculture.

3. The government undertakes the management of the creameries for the equipment of which these loans are made, and manufactures; cares for and markets the butter on behalf of the persons supplying cream at actual cost, such cost not to exceed four cents per pound of butter.

5. The government charges a rate of not less than one cent per pound of butter, in addition to the charge for manufacturing and marketing. The revenue from such assessment is placed to the credit of a loan fund and the minister may direct that it be applied either in repaying the loan to the government or be may direct that it be put at the disposal of the directors of the association to be used by them to pay any debts due on the buildings, plant or premises.

6. The government continues to control the manufacturing and marketing of the butter of each creamery for a period of not less than years unless the loan is repaid sooner, in which case the creamery association assumes control.

Aid for Fernie

B.C. Government Makes Appropriation for Fire Zone

At a meeting of the Victoria Executive Council it was decided to grant the following sums to the city of Fernie: \$25,000 towards a new school building, \$5,000 for sidewalks and repairs to streets, and \$5,000 towards the cost of municipal buildings. The government will also rebuild immediately the bridges over the Elk River and Coal Creek. Besides these sums the government has contributed a considerable amount for the relief of the necessities of the people in Fernie, and altogether the amount expended by the government on account of the fire will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Mind the Little Things

Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of the ship; a bridle-bit is a little thing; but see its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the large parts of buildings together; a word, a look, a frown—are all little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind the little things.

The executioner's favorite expletive—Hang it!

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds
Fish in season, butter, lard and fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co.

NUT COAL

We are now making a splendid grade of clean, uniform sized NUT COAL, just the thing for domestic use. Try a load of it and you will use no other.

\$2.50 PER TON AT THE MINE

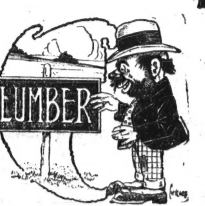
Canada West Coal Co., Limited

Established since the flood and up-to-date ever since

Depew & Veale

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P.O. Box 262 - Taber, Alberta



DON'T TRAMP ALL OVER, but follow the sign that leads to this yard. It is the best place we know of to buy lumber for a fence, hen-coop, barn or house.

SEASONED LUMBER, kiln-dried, the best to be had and at lowest prices is what we offer merchant, farmer or banker. Get lumber here and your buildings will stand the ravages of time, and will be the kind you can point to and be proud of.

Rogers-Cunningham Lumber Co., Ltd.

J. F. CLAYSHER
LOCAL MANAGER

R. A. VanOrman

CONTRACTOR, BUILDER,
All work guaranteed in every way
Estimates given on all classes of buildings

Johnson Addition,

near the Canada West Coal Co.'s Mine, Taber.

SEE
AARON JOHNSON
OR
FRANK JOHNSON, Agent
EASY TERMS

THOS. IRVINE

GENERAL MERCHANT

Fresh, clean stock of groceries and dry goods always on hand

MINOT, ALBERTA.

SEE
WESTLAKE, THE
OPTICIAN
About your eyesight
All work guaranteed.
Don't trust to so-called eye specialists who go from house to house. Your own doctor will tell you they do more harm than good, besides charging exorbitant prices.
DROP IN AT
Westlake's
JEWELLRY AND STATIONERY Store
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1908

LOCALS

Labor Day, September 7th.

The fall wheat seeding is nearly done.

Harvesting and threshing are in full swing.

Good general servant wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Lang.

29-1f

Leave orders for preserving fruits at the Taber Bakery.

29-1f

The rain on Sunday was just the thing for the new sown fall wheat. Just watch it grow!

FOR SALE—Five South African Volunteers' Land Grants. P. Whistler, Portage la Prairie.

27-5tp

Taber was almost deserted Tuesday, so many having gone to the land office at Lethbridge.

Mr. F. Galey, representing the Smerville Co. Marble Works, Calgary, was in town Friday.

Mr. H. N. Barrett got his new Minneapolis' thrasher in last week and he is now ready for business.

All will be pleased to learn that Mr. Anderson's little girl, who was injured by a horse recently, is recovering nicely.

R. S. Standerwick has accepted a position in the warehouses of the Northwest Jobbing & Commission Co., Lethbridge.

John Carroll, proprietor of the Taber Hotel, returned Wednesday morning from spending a few days in the mountains.

J. E. Osborne has just finished threshing for Jos. Jensen. The spring wheat turned out 30 bushels to the acre and the oats 40 bushels.

Quite a number of Bow Island people were at Lethbridge Tuesday and secured homesteads and pre-emptions. Bow Island has miles and miles of good land that is being rapidly taken up.

The balance of the George Mansell stock of drugs, stationery and fancy goods will be sold by Sheriff Young on Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1908, at the Taber Drug Store at the hour of 2 p.m. Notice of sale will be found elsewhere in this issue.

A. Rawlins, who has a fine homestead north of the river, secured his pre-emption and he now has 320 acres of choice land. He is making improvements to his farm and home, and though for a time he endured hardships he has now one of the most comfortably fitted up homes in the district.

A. Beck returned home from Fernie Friday. He reports building operations in that town very brisk. While the buildings are of a temporary character for the present, plans are being matured for putting up beautiful brick buildings. When Fernie is rebuilt it will be a finer looking city than ever.

Lethbridge Herald.—Taber, Aug. 27.—Mr. John McNeely, manager of the Medicine Hat Milling Co., came to town this morning in the interests of his company. He is well known to the farmers of this district, and it will be remembered by the early settlers of Taber that his company bought the first bushel of wheat raised here and has continued doing so ever since. When shown a sample of the spring wheat that had just been placed in the elevator he declared that it was "par excellence" and would make the best of flour.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brophy were at Lethbridge Tuesday.

The hum of the threshing machine is now heard on all sides of Taber.

Lethbridge Council has let the contract for the new fire hall for \$30,000.

Mr. C. Hotelkies of Clarendon, license inspector, paid Taber a visit Wednesday.

C. E. Moe and R. P. Wallace each got homesteads Wednesday within a few miles of Taber.

There is no better way of finding out how to save money than to read the advertisements in the Free Press.

Every lady should have neatly printed visiting cards. The place to get them is at the Free Press Office.

Mr. Fred Ford, late of the Western Stationery Co., Lethbridge, has purchased the Raymond Ryshier from Mr. D. H. Elton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stephenson and Mrs. Geo. C. Millar returned Friday morning from a very pleasant holiday at Banff.

E. R. Wildman, was down from Fernie for a few days this week. He has all the work he can handle for some time to come.

A report of the losses to insurance companies on account of the Fernie fire gives a total of \$1,664,000 divided among about forty-five companies.

Alex. Beck left Monday night for Fernie. We understand Mr. Beck purposes putting a fine new block on his property there in the near future.

John Carroll is having a new private office built in the general office of his hotel. He is having it arranged on much the same plan as the office in the Dallas Hotel, Lethbridge.

Mr. Hamilton of Lethbridge and a number of his men were fortunate in securing homesteads Tuesday near Taber. It is said they camped on the doorstep of the land office about seventeen hours.

FOR SALE—Lot 17, block 20, section 32 in the town of Taber. This is a good corner business lot facing track and north, two minutes from depot. Price, \$800 cash. Owner burnt out and needs the money.—G. Goole, Fernie, B.C.

29-4tp

Almost every day new steam threshing outfits are being shipped into Southern Alberta. This means that the country is developing, the amount of crop acreage increasing, the number of settlers increasing and that the crops are good.

We understand that there is a movement on foot to have the electric lighting system extended to the north end of the town. This is right. The sooner it is done the better. The town should promptly install a number of arc lights along the streets.

POULTRY FOR SALE—Barred Rock, Orpington and Leghorn chickens, also a number of young turkeys, for sale. The above are all choice stock and suitable for breeding purposes. For further information apply to J. F. Johnson, Woosepecker.

28-1f

Bumper yields of wheat are reported from all parts of the country ranging from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre. The yield of wheat in the Taber district will average as high as in any other section, as the crop is a pretty even one. Different men who profess to know place the average at from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

The Ladies' Aid of Knox Church will hold a garden party and supper on Rev. J. R. Munro's lawn on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 7th. In the afternoon there will be a tennis tournament, baseball games and other sports. Supper served from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Admission to grounds, 10c.; supper, 35c. See posters.

Engine No. 586, hauling the accommodation train from Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, met with an accident here Saturday morning. The engine ran light up to the east switch in order to get some loaded cars off the first siding. In coming into the switch one of the rails canted, throwing the ponderous locomotive on the ties. It took all day to get the engine on the rails again. Very little damage was done.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The World's News Boiled Down for Busy Readers

A white woman in Vancouver has married a Hindu.

A rich gold strike is said to have been made at Nelson, B.C.

The flour mill at Magrath will commence operations in a few days.

The Black Hand has appeared in Vancouver and one arrest has already been made. It will not prosper in Canada.

Mrs. Vadnais and her brother Bissett were committed for trial at Lethbridge for the attempted murder of Vadnais. Mrs. Vadnais is allowed out on bail, but Bissett is held.

The plant of The Echo Publishing Co., Pincher Creek, is in the hands of the sheriff. Mr. Saunders, the former proprietor, who held a mortgage, foreclosed on account of payments due not having been made and the plant will be sold by auction in a few weeks.

Nearly twenty carloads of wheat have already been shipped from Taber.

Harry Standerwick left Tuesday night for Airdrie to look after the crops on his homestead.

FOR SALE, CHRAP—Four lots, 12 to 15, block 25, Second Street South. Apply to George Hook, Taber. 29-1tp

A meeting of the Taber Agricultural Society will be held in the L.D.S. meeting house on Monday, Sept. 14th, at 8 p.m. A rousing attendance of members is expected.

Olaf A. Nelson, who has been spending the summer here looking after his farm, left last Saturday night for his home at Chicago. Mr. Nelson has broken up 150 acres and sowed it to fall wheat. His land is in excellent condition and he cannot fail in having a good crop next year. He will return next summer to break more land and harvest his grain.

A very pleasant event took place on Tuesday evening, when the members of St. Theodore Church met and presented Mr. Harry Standerwick, who has been the accomplished and faithful organist in the church, with a beautiful gold ring as a slight token of the recognition of his valuable services. The presentation was a complete surprise to Mr. Standerwick and he spoke very feelingly in reference to his severing his connection with the congregation, and also thanked the members for their beautiful gift and the many courtesies extended to him.

A writ has been issued by H. W. Laird against Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, for alleged libel. This follows up the criminal action taken by Mr. Laird against Scott during the recent election.

Several stores at Clarendon were broken into Monday night by burglars. Little money was secured, but a considerable quantity of firearms was taken from Teskey and Robertson's hardware store.

Thirty-nine infants have succumbed to the epidemic of cholera infantum which is raging in London, Ont. More than 200 babies are still seriously ill and the hospitals have all the cases they can look after.

The is a rate war on among the coal dealers of Regina. The reduction in prices for the present is confined to steam coal, but may be extended to other grades. Steam coal is being advertised at \$6 a ton, which is twenty cents below cost price.

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That Boy of Yours

Needs a New Suit and a pair of Shoes for school wear. Send or bring him round to us, we have the best selection and the best values in town.

Saturday the 5th will be Boys' Bargain Day

Dress Clothes for Dressy Men

—AND—

Working Clothes for Working Men

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON

The ALBERTA-PACIFIC ELEVATOR
CO., LTD.,

IS PAYING THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR YOUR GRAIN
AT THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE IN TABER

F. BOWSER, Agent

28-1f

FREE PRESS PRINTING CO., LIMITED

Church Services

Knox Church—Morning service at 11 a.m., followed by Sunday School and Bible Class. Evening service, 7.30. Wednesday Congregational Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints—Sunday school at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sacrament meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday evening service at 8 p.m.—Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Primary Association every Saturday at 3 p.m.

St. Theodore Church—Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer, 7.30 p.m.; Holy Communion, 11 a.m. first Sun in each month and 8.30 a.m. on third Sunday in the month

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LABOR DAY

SEPT. 7th, 1908

Garden Party and Supper IN AID OF KNOX CHURCH

On the Grounds of the Rev. J. R. Munro

SPORTS PROGRAMME

LADIES' BASEBALL GAME, Married Ladies vs. Single Ladies

A Rock In The Baltic

By ROBERT BARR.

Author of "The Triumph of Eugene Valmont," "Tella," "In the Vicissitudes of Fate," "The Vision," etc.

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(Continued.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

CELL No. 1 was a great improvement on No. 9. There was no shelf of rock or stone bench, but a cot bed in the corner, a table and a wooden chair. The living spring issued from the living rock in a corner of the room. When the jailer and his assistant had retired and shoved in the cot bed, the jailer lit his candle and a cigarette, feeling almost happy. He surveyed the premises, saw with more care, the cot bed was of iron and fastened, the bed on the top of it was a mattress, a pillow and a pair of blankets. At its head a little trundle bed of rock had been left in the corner, and on this reposed a basin of tin, while a coarse piece of sackcloth took the place of a towel. Jack threw his overcoat and flung it on the bed, intent on a satisfactory wash. He heard some thing jingle in the pockets and, forgetting for the moment what he could possibly be, thrust his hand in and pulled out a glass stoppered bottle of oak. He held it out at arm's length and stared at it for some moments like a man hypnotized.

"Holy St. Peter!" he cried. "To think that I should have forgotten this! He filled the tin with water and placed it on the table. Again he dissolved a minute portion of the chemical and again he stirred the water. "I must leave no mark on the wall that may arouse attention," he said, and, taking the full syringe to the arch over the tunnel and placing the needle on the door beside him, he gently pushed in the plunger. The spray struck the rock, and the rock dissolved slightly but perceptibly. Coming back to the table, he stood for a few minutes in deep thought. Although the cot bed was fixed to the floor, and although it was possible that the cot bed and cell coincided with its position, the risk of discovery was too great to cut a passage between the two cells there. The obvious spot to attack was in the interior of the tunnel through which the streamlet ran, but Jack, testing the temperature of the water with his hand, doubted his ability to remain in that ice cold current more than a few minutes at a time, and if he worked in the tunnel he would be all but submerged. He feared the peril with cold and camp before he had made any impression on the rock.

To the edge of the stream he drew the table, and, mounting it, examined the upper office through which the water escaped when the cell was full. He found he could stand on the table and work in comfort. He had excavated sufficient rock to allow him to clamber into the upper tunnel and so continue his operations. The water he used would flow through the tunnel and down to the main stream in the next cell. All he had to do was to dissolve a semicircular hole in the rock that would lead from the end of the steel bars and enter the tunnel again on the other side. Eager to be at work, he took the full basin, shoved it far along the tunnel, and it was stopped by the bars; then, placing his candle beside it and standing on the table, he began operations.

The limestone under the influence of the spray dissolved very slowly, and by the time the basin of water was exhausted all the effect visible under the light of the candle was an exceedingly slight circular impression which was barely visible to the naked eye.

"I must make the solution stronger," he said, and, severely disappointed at the outcome of his labors, and as he looked at it he heard the clank of the withdrawing bolts. Blowing out the candle, he sprang to the floor of the cell, picked up the table, set it down in the center of the room, groped for the chair and sat down, his heart palpitating wildly at the fear of discovery.

Followed as usual by the man with the lantern, the jailer came, carrying a bowl of hot, steaming soup, which he placed on the table; then he took from his pocket a spoon, a small hunk of black bread and a tin of butter. The light of the lantern Lermontoff consulted his watch and found it was o'clock. The jailer took the lantern from his assistant, looked at the clock and looked round the room, while Lermontoff gazed at him in anxiety, wondering whether that brutal looking official suspected anything, and whether he did not, but merely wished to satisfy himself that everything was in order, for he said more mildly than he had hitherto spoken.

"It is a long time since any one occupied this cell."

"Then his eye rested on the vacant corner shelf."

"Ah, excellency," he continued, "pardon me I have forgotten. I must lit up you a candle."

"I'd rather you brought me a candle," said Lermontoff nonchalantly, as though his lips were dry, and he hoisted them as he spoke. "Then, to learn whether money was valueless on the rock, as the governor had intimated, he drew from his pocket one of the remaining gold pieces, and he happened to have so much, and slipped it into the palm of the jailer's hand, whose fingers clutched it as eagerly as

if he were in St. Petersburg. "I think a candle can be managed, excellency. Shall I bring a cup?" "I wish you would."

The door was again locked and bolted; but before Lermontoff had finished his soup and bread, the door was opened again. "Lermontoff," said the jailer, "the governor has ordered you to be taken to the cell."

"I thought there was no part of Russia where bribery was extinct," said the prisoner to himself as the door closed again for the night.

After supper Lermontoff again shifted his table, stood upon it, lit his candle and, as he had done before, worked hard until after midnight. His progress was deplorably slow, and the spraying of the rock proved about as trying in and as ever he had undertaken. His second basinful of solution was made a little stronger, but without perceptible improvement in its effect.

The next day he began to feel the inconvenience of the governor's friendship and was glad that he was safely home to the time when one last lasted four days, for if he were now the case he would have been in the cell for a long time, and the governor's visit to the jailer would have been a great deal more than a mere formality.

He placed the basin face downward in the rapid stream, which swept it to the iron bars between the two cells, and then, by a lucky coincidence, the swift water rippling over it. This done, he flung off his clothes and got into bed, not awakening until the jailer and his assistant brought in bread, cheese and coffee for breakfast.

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in prison when he heard by the clang of the bolt that the next cell was to have an occupant.

"I must prepare, welcome for him," he said, and so turned out the electric light at the end of the long, flexible wire. He had arranged a neat little switch of the accumulator, and so stepped the light on and was at his pleasure without the trouble of unscrewing the bulb which held in place the end of the copper wire of the lamp. Going to the edge of the stream and lighting his candle, he placed the glass bulb in the current, paid out the flexible line attached to it and allowed the bulb to run the risk of being smashed against the iron bars of the passage, but the little globe negotiated the rapids without even a perceptible clink and came to rest in the bed of the torrent somewhere about the center of the next cell, tugging like a fish on a hook. Then Jack mounted the table, leaned into the upper tunnel and listened.

"I protest," Drummond cried, speaking loudly, as if the volume of sound conveyed meaning to alien ears. "I protest against this as an outrage and demand my rights of communication with the British ambassador."

Jack heard the jailer growl. "This lot of bread will last you for four days," but as this statement was in Russian it conveyed no more meaning to the Englishman than had his own protest of a moment before.

Never doubting that the mother would repeat her bargain and give him, to redeem the boy, \$10 in money, he climbed up the seat, touched his horse and drove off. He drove very slowly, however, for he expected every second to hear the woman call him back for how much more. At a moment that a mother would sell her child for a lot of money?

But, after all, did not call him back, much much money, while as for the boy, he was in high glee, for he was going to have a drive. Presently the mother called that the joke had been turned on him, drove back to the gate. Lifting the disappointed little fellow down from the wagon, he went into the cell, and the woman had just finished rearranging her new tin nicely on her shelf.

"I think the boy will not do, after all," said the peddler, "and you had better take him back and let me have my tin."

"Hello, Alek," cried the woman, "a bargain is a bargain, and you must stick to it!"

"Why, man," said the man, "surely I will not let you, little son of a lot of money?"

"Oh," answered the woman, "I have no children, mother. The boys and girls you see here are my children, and as you seem to be a good sort of man, I'll sell you as many of 'em as you want for \$100 each."

The peddler stared at her for a minute in speechless amazement, and then, turning suddenly toward his wagon, he drove away as fast as his horse could.

But he left his tin behind him.

SCARED THE ROBBER.

How a Determined Man Prevented a Holdup.

"The fact that a determined stand is all that is needed to counteract the worst of all men," was illustrated a good many years ago by a peculiar little incident which took place on the old stage line running out of Tombstone, A. T. Holdups used to be frequent on that route; but, strange to say, nobody took any precautions against such a contingency. One day the stage was carrying an unusual number of passengers, and while it was going over an extremely rough and rocky road, a masked man stepped from behind a rock, leveled a shotgun at the driver and ordered him to pull up.

He obeyed at once, and the robber began the usual programme by telling everybody to get out and raise him in line with his hands above his head. There were several men on board, but none of them cared to court death by taking the initiative, and it was impossible, moreover, to say how many additional ruffians might be lurking behind the rocks. At any rate, all hands were clambering down when suddenly the door of the stage was flung violently open and out leaped a big, fierce looking man with a cocked revolver in each hand.

"At the sight of him the robber took an involuntary backward step and fell sprawling over a round stone. Both barrels of his gun went off in the air, and in confusion he picked himself up and ran like a deer for cover. He had a horse on the other side of the rocks, and in less time than it takes to spit he was in the saddle, and, turning the wheel around to the prairie, he got away, and now comes the funny part of the story.

"What the robber was beating his retreat the big man snatched both pistols ineffectually at least half a dozen times and then discovered in blank amazement that he had no more. He was loaded. He was glaring down at the empty cylinders when his wife stuck her head out of the coach and burst into vociferous weeping.

"Oh, John," she sobbed, "I took the cartridges out of these guns this morning and forgot to tell you about it! As she spoke she held out a handful of brass shells.

"What the mischief did you do that for?" he roared.

"I was scared that they might get off in the coach and shoot the baby—boohoo-boohoo!" she replied. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A PEDDLER'S JOKE.

It Had a Sharp Turn That Took All the Fun Out of It.

One day a peddler of tinware stopped at a country house in New England, and, leaving his horse and wagon at the gate, went to the door, where a big woman with a rather pleasant face met him. He told her what he had for sale, succeeded in disposing of half a dozen articles to her. Then she said that she had not money enough to buy more.

"All right, man," said the peddler, "I'll take rags if you have any."

"I have none to sell," answered the woman.

The peddler saw at least a dozen children, all small, about the house and the yard, and he suddenly thought of a joke that he might play on the woman.

"You seem to have plenty of children," he said. "Maybe you might sell one of them and take the pay in tinware."

"What will you give?" said the woman.

"I'll give \$10," said the man, "all in the best tinware."

"Well, sir," said the woman, "it's a bargain; take your pick of the lot."

Never doubting that the mother would repeat her bargain and give him, to redeem the boy, \$10 in money, he climbed up the seat, touched his horse and drove off. He drove very slowly, however, for he expected every second to hear the woman call him back for how much more. At a moment that a mother would sell her child for a lot of money?

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His Modest Request.

Your regular "professional" tramp has a sharp tongue and is not slow to use it when occasion arises.

A farmer's wife had kindly refused the usual request for a night's lodging from a gentleman of this fraternity.

"Would you mind if I slept in that meadow there behind your barn?"

"No," said the woman in a magnanimous tone, "you may sleep there if you like."

"One thing more, ma'am," said the tramp, "before I say good night. Will you please tell me if I can sleep in that meadow there behind your barn?"

"I want to catch the cattle train to market."

Lacked Relief.

A good many of the Rac and Fox Indians do not talk much, and when they are in a store and see something they like, they will say to the proprietor: "When Tom Hatt was keeping a drug store an Indian woman entered."

He picked up a can of varnish and paid for it. A few weeks later the same woman was in again and Tom asked her if she wanted another can. She said no, they couldn't eat the can she had.

A Golf Outrage.

The Earl of Wenysay was on a five golf course on one occasion accompanied by a friend. The friend was a young man who had just been married by an old caddy. His lordship got his ball on one occasion so near the hole that to play it was, as it appeared to him, like a deer for cover.

He hit it with the toe of his boot. The caddy roared into laughter, threw down the clubs and looked horrified.

"You found words to speak it was to say, 'Hang it, me lord, govt's gowt!'"

Satin Ashes.

Small Nellie read aloud from her Sunday school lesson as follows: "And I have said to myself, I will be like a sash and a school and a sash."

"This was a puzzle, and finally she said, 'Mamma, what kind of sash is satin ashes?'" —Chicago News.

Fault Finding.

Nothing is easier than fault finding. No talent is self-deal, no brain, no character is required to set up in the grumbling business, but those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good will find it a long time for merriment or complaint.

Most people who rob Peter to pay Paul forget the last part of the contract.

COOLING DESSERTS.

Mousse a Delicious Sweet For Warm Weather Dinners.

The sooner a housewife realizes the fact that it takes no longer to put together a frozen quantity of ice cream or mousse than it does to mix and watch a pudding steaming away over a hot fire and that the result this time of the day is more palatable and wholesome the use of the ice cream freezer will become an everyday affair.

A mousse is prepared without even being cooked. It is simply whipped cream flavored to taste packed into a mold, then imbedded in ice and salt until



COFFEE JUNKIES.

thoroughly chilled. It takes a long time to harden—about four hours—but the labor of preparing it is almost nothing. It receives its name from its many tints resembling the fine most found in dense forest shades. It is appropriate for a dinner dessert or for afternoon or high tea. It must not be stirred or the money effect will be destroyed. Serve in dainty little china or glass cups.

Pineapple Mousse.—Place in a saucepan two cups of grated pineapple, one cup of sugar and a half cup of water and simmer five minutes. Add the juice of a half lemon, take from the fire and cool. Have ready a pint of cream, whipped stiff; add to the pineapple mixture, then pack in a mold and let stand in salt and ice mixture for three or four hours.

Cherry Mousse.—This may be made of the fresh fruit mashed to a pulp or of canned cherry. Place in a saucepan the fruit together with it three cups of sugar and water. When it reaches the thickening stage pour it into a mold and let stand in salt and ice mixture for three or four hours.

Orange Mousse.—This is a quickly made, delicious sweet. Take a pint of fresh milk. Reserve one gill, which bring to boiling point and pour over a tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed with cold water. Allow this to infuse for ten or fifteen minutes. Strain, sweeten and add to the remainder of the milk. Warm gently to keep it from curdling, but that it does not get really hot, or the junket will not set. Remove from the fire and add a teaspoonful of prepared rhenin, stir and pour at once into custard glasses or into a dish if preferred. If glasses are used, fill them only two-thirds full, and let them warm place till set. Then whip some cream, sweeten

and flavor with a little vanilla. Place a spoonful or two on the top of each glass and serve.

Orange Sprague.—Nest an ounce of gelatin in a little cold water, sweeten the orange juice to taste with lump sugar which has been rubbed on the peel of the oranges and add the melted gelatin. Beat the whites of three eggs till very stiff and gradually beat them in with the orange juice. Remove to a mold and let stand in salt and ice mixture for three or four hours.

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BATTLEFIELD PARICS.

Odd Events That at Times Demoralize Veterans.

Two Terrifying Episodes That Occurred During the Franco-Prussian Campaign—Madness May Seize Even the Most Hardened Troop.

It is a peculiar circumstance that hardened and trained troops will go through a long fight surrounded by all the horrors that are inseparable from war without flinching and with the utmost apparent callousness and the same men will be struck terrified by a single trifling incident.

Every war of any importance, particularly wars between civilized nations is marked by incidents of trivial character in themselves, but so unusual and unnatural that they appeal to the natural insipid horror of the human mind. But in France, perhaps the main traits of days of carnage. Such an incident is the one, for example, which occurred at the battle of Wals, in the early days of the Franco-Prussian war.

In the heat of the great battle a wing of the Prussian army was charged by the French forces of French cuirassiers in the hope of turning the wing and facilitating the falling back of the French infantry. But the Prussians were driven back by the unflinching cuirassiers. Again the cuirassiers charged, and again they were driven back by the French forces of French cuirassiers.

For a third time they came down again, and as the enemy waited for them to draw nearer a horrible, blood-red light appeared in the sky. The Prussians for the moment it looked as if they would turn and fly or be cut down without defending themselves. But at a moment they had pulled themselves together and beaten back for the third and last time the gallant cuirassiers.

The sight that terrified the Prussians appears nothing very much in black and white. It was a regiment of cuirassiers led at a dancing rate toward them by a headless officer sitting upright in his saddle and apparently encouraging his men. It was no less a headless officer, but the Prussians, whose head had been carried completely off his shoulders as the troops were rushing forward, appeared to have been severed a few inches below the shoulder and was certainly that of an officer, but who the officer was has never been satisfactorily established.

So moved were the hardened men of the battle at the horrible sight that no one would touch the horse, and the animal was galloping away at a mad pace. A few minutes later in crossing before some Prussian guns. Thrilling as the episode was, many the brave fellows who were gallant officers at their first, almost irresistible, impulse was to throw down their arms and surrender to the enemy. But the sight of the headless officer, who was certainly that of an officer, but who the officer was has never been satisfactorily established.

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WARNED BY DESERTS

What These Sandy Wastes Mean to Mother Earth.

A DEATH GRIP ON THE WORLD

They indicate the beginning of the end of our beautiful planet, which is doomed to roll through space a parched and lifeless orb.

Deserts already exist on the earth and the nations of the world are do the word in the thoughts of all who have had experience of them or are gifted with imagination to conceive in truth greater than we commonly suppose, for the cosmic circumstance about them which is most terrible is not that deserts are, but that they have begun to be. Not as local evils are they only to be pictured, but as the general inevitable death grip on our world, for it is the beginning of the end. What despoils the forests to grass lands and thence to wastes until in turn attack the sea, but when they shall have perished with their seas.

Last of the fertile spots upon the planet because of the salts the streams have for ages washed down and the remnant of moisture that would still drain into them, eventually they must drain the fortune of their predecessors and the planet roll a parched orb through space. The picture is forbidding, but the fact seems one to which we are constructively pledged and into which we are in some sort already admitted.

Chilling the earth with what it takes but little personality, the sun's rays are extinguishing the earth's heat. The sun's rays are extinguishing the earth's heat. The sun's rays are extinguishing the earth's heat.

Now, these desert belts are growing in the great desert of northern Arizona the traveler, threading his way across a scrubby and arid plain, shut in by abrupt ridges of land rising here and there some hundreds of feet high, suddenly comes upon a petrified forest.

Trunks of trees in all stages of decay strewn the ground over a sparse growth of weeds. The trees, though their form is almost unrecognizable, think the usual weathered wood-bodies have been by and left the scattered products of his art in the distance. Only their beautiful color conveys a sense of strangeness to the eye, and leading down and around them, he finds that they are stone, not wood, not carbon. Fossil has outlived its nature and kept the resemblance, while the particles of the original matter have all been spirited away. Yet so perfect is the presentment one can hardly believe the fact and the fossil forest is a little canyon one almost thinks to hear the sound of water rushing down the creek.

But it is some millions of years and more since this catastrophic event, and the torrent, sprouting it, left it alone with limbs outstretched in futile grasp upon the other side, and this is no canyon only to such as grow today and flourish probably in the remotest future, for the land has not been under water here since the advent of tertiary times.

Nowhere near it, except for the faintest traces of the land of the Tertiary, the Colorado grows anything today. The land which once supported these forests is unproductive to do so now. Yet nothing has changed there since, except the decreasing water supply. During tertiary and quaternary time the rainfall had been growing less and less. Proof of this is preserved in the great pine oaks that cap the pinetops of which these petrified forests form a part and is furnished by the San Francisco peaks. The height above sea level of the spot where the petrified forest trunks are strewn is about 4,500 feet. The lowest present limit of the pine in its full development is 4,000 feet. Two thousand feet upward the verdure line has retreated since the former forests grew. And this is no local retreat, for upon the other side of the plateau petrified remains of trees are similarly found.

The line of perpetual green has risen because in desert regions the moisture is found most plentiful nearest to the clouds from which it falls upon a parching earth. Streams, instead of gathering volume as they go, are lost near their source and grow less and less with each fresh mile of flow. The tracks descending from the Venturian, in Syria water the gardens of Damascus and, there being upon the plain, has themselves first beyond the threshold of its gates. So in the Arizona desert, though in a less degree, and they who there know it but too well. From the Petrified Forest to the Future of the Earth to Century.

Breaking Wire. Anybody who has tried to break a place of wire without the aid of a pair of pliers has probably agreed that the operation is both difficult and painful. There is a method, however, by which it may be easily accomplished. By bending the wire into a loop and pulling each end as tight as possible an injury will be caused to the wire, which on being straightened will immediately break. By this means wire up to No. 12 gauge may be successfully dealt with.

For had several are but slow engine of destruction in comparison with the Submarine. Steele.

OBEYED ORDERS.

The Lady Knew Just What to Do When a Fire Started.

Mrs. Wilcox had countless faith in the wisdom and general effectiveness of her husband's advice, and consequently he had primed her with instructions for any emergency that might arise, which he was about. Among other things, he had repeatedly warned her in case of fire to spread a rug on the blaze and then telephone for the engine.

So deeply was this advice impressed on her subconsciousness that her actions the day of the fire in her home were purely automatic. She had bought a new bat, and the room being rather poorly lighted, she used the gas jet over her bureau as an aid to studying the new millinery achievement. Suddenly as she was lifting the lace curtain of her head it slipped and fell directly upon the blazing gas jet.

The expected happened. The bat was soon burning fiercely, still on the top of the gas pipe.

Mrs. Wilcox, mindful of Jack's advice, grabbed a valuable Persian rug on the floor and, spreading it carefully over the lighted gas jet and flaming bat, rushed out to the telephone.

At the doorway she collided with her maid, Estelle, who, hearing the rapid movements in the room, was coming to learn the cause.

Running over to the bureau, the girl turned out the gas and, throwing the rug on the floor, rushed out to the telephone, which had turned a hole through the valuable tapestry.

Why, Mrs. Wilcox? she cried, why didn't you turn out the gas? "Turn out the gas?" answered her mistress. "Well, aren't you bright? I never thought of that. Jack has always told me to put a rug on a fire."

A STORY OF NELSON.

The Presence of Mind of the Great English Admiral.

Captain Mahan relates the following episode concerning Lord Nelson's behavior upon the occasion of the battle of Copenhagen, August 2, 1801.

The day being clear of all partitions fore and aft and all ordinary conveniences removed, Nelson wrote in full view of all on the deck where he was at the casting of the rudder being standing, and as he wrote all other standing by took a copy. The original, in his own hand, was put into an envelope and sealed with his arms. The officer was about to use a wafer, but Nelson said:

No; send for sealing wax and candle.

Some delay followed owing to the man's having had his head taken off by a ball. "Send another messenger for the wax," said the admiral, who informed of this and when the wafers were again suggested he simply retorted: "Very good."

A large quantity of wax was used and extreme care taken that the impression of the seal should be perfect. Nelson then wrote on the envelope: "Why under no hand a fire and after an honorable accident have you attached so much importance to a circumstance of this trifling nature?"

"Had I made use of a wafer," replied Nelson, "the wafer would have been still wet when the letter was forwarded to the admiral's printer. He would have inferred that the letter was sent off in a hurry and that we had some pressing reasons for being in a hurry. The wax told no tales."

He Didn't Lie Pledges. Judge Martin Grover of Troy, N. Y., was at one time approached by a young fellow who wished to be admitted to the state assembly. The showed old Judge and certain doubts about him which he expressed somewhat freely, and yet he was willing to afford him a trial. He therefore addressed the applicant in this way:

"Young man, if you will give me your word that you won't steal when you go to Albany I'll send what I can to help you on your way."

"Judge Grover," replied the young man, drawing himself up with great dignity, "I go to Albany unpledged or I don't go at all."

Small Tacks. How is this for a stunt? The center of the tack industry used to be Boston, a town in Worcestershire, England, where all work was done by hand. It was a common feat for experts to forge 1,000 to 1,200 tacks so small as to fit the barrel of an ordinary goose quill; their weight being only about twenty grains.

A Glittering Bargain. "Yes," said the prospective investor in the Billite real estate man, "your terms of \$2 an acre are very reasonable. It is the only good land in the land." The agent looked around as if to see if he was alone, and then he whispered: "It's mostly gold."

Irresistible Attraction. "What are you stopping for, John? If we don't hurry we'll miss our train." "You go on if you want to, Ma. I'm going to see how they get that lucky horse started."

One of a Job. A Minister - Is your father working now, John? Small Johnny - No, sir, Minister. Why only last week he told me he had a job. Small Johnny - Yes, sir. But the man he was working for was dead.

POSTAGE STAMP CHEATS.

Foolish Persons Who Run the Risk of Going to Prison.

"You would be surprised," said a postoffice clerk, "at the efforts people make to avoid the payment of postage. And quite often it is not the work of children either. The most common trick is to take the stamp that has been cancelled by hand and the impression just touches the edge of the stamp. After pricking the marked edge with a pin or cutting it with a pair of shears, it resembles the punctured edge of the stamp or tearing away that part the stamp is put on an envelope for postage. All these are placed in the hands of postal inspectors for investigation."

"Others try to give the impression that a stamp had been put on an envelope and become loose and lost in transit by sticking a stamp on the envelope and then pulling it off with part of the adhesive sticking to it off again. These as well as underpaid destitute, where postage is then collected, are sent back to the sender. Second-class matter, as a roll of newspapers, is not so easily fooled. In this case the impression of the stamp overlaps the cover. Whether foreign or not it is returned for postage. When it again shows up, the mistake revealing upon inspection it is usually found to contain written letters, photographs unmounted, jewelry, merchandise of all kinds, making the postage underpaid; hence it is again returned."

"But the fault of foolishness comes when a person tries to effect the indelible ink from the stamp and with half the features of the stamp imbedded in a rubber and some of the ink remaining adheres to it in an envelope with the address of the sender upon it, back to facilitate investigation."

"This, though is stretching it a little too far. A postman that had been put through a censoring machine and delivered to the addressee had the censoring impression and the address scratched off with the aid of a sharp knife and a new address substituted and a written message pasted on the reverse side."

AN OLD GORMANDIZER.

One Man Who Lived That He Might Simply Eat and Drink.

In a little renowned English magazine, dated April, 1894, I came across the following amusing story: "If I think of Q I do not extend his life to a still longer period. I will not be for want of culinary comforts and those other succulent arts by which longevity is best promoted. I shall graze a maintenance in this daily administration."

"At 7 in the morning he regulates in a warm milk, both perfumed with almond powder, which he takes his coffee and a buttered toast, and afterward retires to bed. He rises about 9 and makes a coffee out, with eggs and milk eggs just parboiled; at 11 he is presented with two warm jellies and raspberries; at 12 he takes a light collared in Maitland, at 3 he takes a light collared; at 5 a cup of chocolate and mince; at 7:30 he takes a hearty dinner from high-seasoned dishes and makes suitable libations of stout and madeira; at 10 tea, coffee and mince; at 12 eggs off a roast poultry, with a plentiful accompaniment of vegetables. In the morning he retires to bed in high spirits and sleeps till 3, when his dinner, to the moment, waits upon him. He rises with a new vigor and a new vigor, which with a position of wine and water, prepares him for further repose that continues generally uninterrupted till the morning summons to his latest bath."

"In this routine of living comforts are the four and twenty hours invariably divided, so that if his grave does not know, with Sir John Bosc, that our life is composed of four elements, he knows at least, with Sir John Bosc, that it is composed of four elements: food, drink, sleep and work. "Think that it consists in eating and drinking."

A Reason For Thanks. The impatient actress's wife was trying on a new dress and endeavoring to observe the bang of it by means of a mirror, and she was of a mean, spiteful, evil. Every woman will appreciate what that means.

"Oh dear," she exclaimed as she thought with some parties. "I haven't even the bottom of my skirt since I was married!" Her husband looked up, but that he was, and remarked:

"Well you can thank your lucky stars for that."

Had Left For Parts Unknown. In a murder trial in Texas some years ago the counsel for the defense was examining a witness regarding his qualifications to serve. The candidate admitted that he had once been a member of a jury which tried a negro for murder. It is to be any good in the eyes of the jury, the result of the trial, on the counsel said:

"Where is that negro now?" "I don't know," was the reply. "The sheriff hanged him at the appointed time."

No Idle Boast. Billkins - Say the trial to make people believe that he belongs to the "upper crust." Wilkins - Well, I should like to be the "upper crust." Billkins - In what way does he show it? Wilkins - Always short and easily broke.

Imposing. The Swifts seem to keep up an imposing establishment," remarked the general goods dealer. "You bet they do," replied the groceryman, with a slight shrug and said: "I see one of the fellows they live in."

FORETOLD HIS FUTURE.

The Message Carl Schurz Received From Spirit Land.

An extraordinary experience with a medium is given in the Carl Schurz message in "McClure's."

After receiving what purported to be a message from Schurz, General Schurz asked that the spirit of Lincoln be summoned to tell why President Johnson had called Schurz to Washington.

"The answer came," he wrote you "to make an important journey for him. I asked where that journey would take me. Answer, 'He will tell you tomorrow.' I asked, 'Further, further, further.' I should, under that journey. Answer, 'Yes; do not fail; it may add by the way that at that time I had not the slightest anticipation as to what President Johnson's journey with regard to me was.'"

"Having disposed of this matter, I asked whether the spirit of Lincoln had anything more to say to me. The answer came, 'Yes; you will be a senator of the United States.' This struck me as so funny that I could hardly suppress a laugh, but I asked further: 'From what state?' Answer, 'From Missouri.' This was very interesting, as I had never thought of removing from Wisconsin to Missouri, and there was not the slightest prospect of my ever doing so."

"But, to forestall my narrative, two years later I was surprised by an entirely unexpected and unexpected proposition which took me to St. Louis, and in January, 1880, the legislature of Missouri elected me a senator of the United States. I then remembered the prophecy made to me at the spirit seance in the house of my friend Tiedeman in Philadelphia."

CLEVER FISHERMEN.

Odd Methods of the Indians on the Coast of Maine.

On the Maine coast the Indians have a novel method of catching white fish. Two Indians go with a canoe into the rapids. One occupies the bow and the other the stern. The latter uses a paddle to keep the boat's head upright. The former has a pole with which to steady the boat, standing upright in his place.

They take with them a dipnet four feet in diameter, attached to a pole or handle fifteen feet long. This is placed ready to the hand of the Indian in the bow. The fishing is done at the foot of the rapids, where the water boils and tumbles furiously.

With his pole the Indian in the bow holds the canoe or lets it float steadily sideways, now up a little perhaps and then down, but always under perfect control. The Indian gazes constantly into the water, which is often ten feet deep, where they are fishing and the depths of which no white man has ever yet been able to school his eye to penetrate.

Suddenly he seizes the net by the handle with one hand, still manipulating the boat with the other, and plunges the net into the water, perhaps ten feet away, thrusting it to the bottom. Then he gives it a peculiar twist, draws it up and turns out into the boat often as many as half a dozen whitefish weighing from three to five pounds.

These Indian fishermen are unerring in casting their nets, and it is not an uncommon thing for them to capture 300 whitefish in a day. How they are able to see it, fish in the bottom of the rapids is a mystery no one has yet been able to fathom.

As Good as a Porter. It is curious how many people are in ignorance of simple little facts in connection with everyday life which would save them a large amount of unnecessary labor and fatigue. Take the case of carrying a heavy load or portmanteau, for instance. We all know the ordinary way in which it is knickered against our legs and the almost intolerable ache in the arm that is supporting the burden. Few people are aware, however, that by holding a couple of newspapers and putting them under one's armpit a great amount of the strain and inconvenience is immediately removed. Try it next time you are hurrying to catch a train.

The Hat He Had. "Mamma, if I had a hat before I had this one, it's all right to say that's the hat I had had, isn't it?" "Certainly, Johnny."

"And if that hat once had a hole in it and I had it mended I could say it had had a hole in it, couldn't I?" "Yes, there would be nothing new in that."

"Then it would be good English to say that the hat I had had had had a hole in it, wouldn't it?" "Yes, indeed."

"It takes a couple of words to say a thing, doesn't it? They are putting for only a few hours."

"Much ado about nothing, eh?"

Amiable. "Daughter, is your husband amiable?" "Well, he is, but exactly like me when he gets his wife away from him. He's just exactly like me."

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